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*Report from Tampico—Increase in malarial diseases and in number of anopheles mosquitoes.*

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, September 19, as follows:

Week ended September 17, 1904. Five vessels fumigated and certified, as follows: British steamship *Chancellor*, for Galveston, September 12; German steamship *Cheruskia*, for New Orleans, September 14; Austrian steamship *Lucia*, for Galveston, September 14; Norwegian steamship *Egda*, for Baltimore, September 15, and Norwegian steamship *Iris*, for Galveston, September 17.

The mortuary report for the 2 weeks ended September 17 shows a total of 45 deaths from all causes, which is a death rate of 58 per 1,000 (estimating the population at about 20,000).

Of the 45 deaths, 3 were due to paludism, 7 to pernicious fever, and 8 to intermittent fever, which is a total of 18 deaths attributed to malaria. This is a large increase over previous reports, and may be considered as the natural result of the great number of anopheles mosquitoes that have infested the town for the past few months.

The result of the work of this mosquito is more apparent among the laborers of the Mexican Central Railroad in Doña Cecilia, as it is found in the laborers' barracks in great numbers, and, consequently, a large proportion of the inhabitants are suffering with malarial fever. The anopheles albipes is practically the only mosquito found there, which leaves no doubt that it is the principal agent of conveyance of malaria in this instance. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

*Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, September 14, as follows:

During the week ended September 10, 1904, six vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 3 from pernicious fever, 1 from malarial cachexia, 8 from diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Two new cases of yellow fever were reported on September 9. Both cases occurred among the occupants of San Juan d'Ulloa fortress. This fortress continues to furnish all the cases of yellow fever reported in this port and vicinity.

The rains during the past two weeks have been lighter and much less frequent than at any time since the beginning of the rainy season, and the weather has been much warmer. There has been recently an apparent increase in the number of mosquitoes, especially of *Anopheles albipes* Theobald. *Stegomyia fasciata* continues fairly abundant, but the number is apparently no larger than it was during the greater part of the summer.

NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended September 10, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; no